

ADDENDA TO "CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FLORA OF LONG ISLAND"
by William C. Ferguson published in the Bulletin of the Torrey
Botanical Club, May, 1924.

Isotria affinis (Austin) Rydbg.

Isotria verticillata (Willd) Rap.

In the article referred to above the writer stated that he had found no *Isotria verticillata* in the woods where he found at widely separated points two plants of *I. affinis* in 1923, This season he has found two very large and scattered colonies of *I. verticillata*, but not near where *I. affinis* was found in these these same woods.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.,

JULY, 1924.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MEETING OF MAY 13, 1924

The meeting of this date was held at the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Beals read a communication from Mr. Walter M. Weaver, Chairman of the Committee for Club Cooperation at the National Outdoor Sports Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace, N. Y., May 26-31, 1924. The letter asked for the cooperation of the Torrey Botanical Club in the way of exhibits and representatives—the main idea being to spread propaganda for preserving the natural beauties of the country. Dr. Hazen moved that the Club be represented and that the expenditure be limited to \$20. The motion, seconded by Dr. Rydberg, was approved by the Club. The formal program of the evening consisted of an illustrated lecture by Dr. Ralph R. Stewart of Gordon College, Rawalpindi, India, on "Plant Collecting in Western Tibet." Dr. Stewart has been a professor in a missionary college in Northern India since 1911 and has at times visited the arid mountainous region behind the Great Range of the Himalaya Mountains.

Western or Little Tibet is a part politically of the Native State of Kashmir, but the people and the country are Tibetan. The whole country lies above 9,000 feet and is drained by the Indus River and its tributaries. There is little cultivation because of the lack of rain and the ruggedness of the country. There is no

forest and every village has a small plantation of willow and poplar trees to secure a supply of poles for their flat-roofed, adobe houses.

The chief fruit trees are the apricot, mulberry, walnut and apple. The chief food grains are barley, buckwheat, wheat, millet, *Chenopodium*, and *Amaranthus*. The wealth of the people consists in their flocks of sheep, goats, and yaks. Many of the shepherds are nomads and live a great deal of the time at altitudes of 12,000 to 15,000 feet.

About 825 kinds of flowering plants have been reported from this country. Many of them are alpine plants which are also to be found in Kashmir. These are only found near melting snow or the streams and are not typical of the flora as a whole, which is more related to the flora of Tibet and Siberia. A great many mesophytic weeds are common in the villages.

The commonest plants to be found near water and on the high passes are polygonums, pinks, buttercups, corydalis, sedums, saxifrages, potentillas, astragali, primulas, androsaces, gentians, mints, Gallardias, and saussureas. In the deserts the chief orders are *Chenopodiaceae*, *Cruciferae*, *Leguminosae*, *Boraginaceae*, and *Compositae*. *Artemisia* is probably the commonest genus in the *compositae*. Typical plants of the desert areas are *Ephedra Gerardiana*, *Eurotia ceratioides*, *Lepidium latifolium*, *Christolea crassifolia*, *Rosa Webbiana*, *Astragalus* sp., *Heracleum* sp., *Acantholimon*, *Nepeta* sp., *Stachys tibetica*, and *Echinops cornigerus*.

About eighty plants were found at altitudes of 15,000 feet or over. They were naturally very small as it may freeze any night of the year at these heights. A rhubarb and *Delphinium Brunonianum* were the largest of these alpins. They were chiefly grasses, *Caryophyllaceae*, *Cruciferae*, *Potentilla*, *Oxytropis*, *Nepeta*, and *Compositae*. The edelweiss, *Leontopodium alpinum*, the common dandelion, thyme, *Chenopodium album*, *Poa pratensis* and *Triglochin maritima* are probably the plants among these eighty that are familiar to botanists in this country.

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Secretary.